THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor and Proprietor.

The SENTINEL is published every morning except Sunday.

TERMS:

For one month,	$1.00
For two months,	2.00
Three months,	3.00
Six months,	5.00

☞ We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

NEWS BY THE PAPERS.

The Mexican Question said to have been Discussed in Cabinet Meeting.--A Scene between Seward and Harlan.--Juarez not to be Supported, &c.

[From the Courier des Etats Unis, September 8]

We have received from Washington the following despatch:

The Mexican question was discussed at the Cabinet meeting held on Tuesday, and which was presided over by President Johnson. All the members present expressed themselves favorable to the *statu quo* except Mr. Harlan, Secretary of the Interior, who desired that Juarez should at least be indirectly supported. Quite a lively scene took place between Mr. Seward and Mr. Harlan, the premier telling Mr. Harlan that he sacrificed the true interests of the country to the love of vain popularity, that it was not dignified for this Government to aid Juarez indirectly, and that it was not advantageous to support him openly. President Johnson fully agrees with the views of the Secretary of State, and declared that he regretted the speech of Mr. Harlan made some time since in public; and that members of the Cabinet ought never to forget that their words are always construed as having been inspired by the Government. He would lose no opportunity to disavow any such inconsiderate speeches, the same as he had disavowed Sheridan's views by reducing his army two-thirds.

Mr. Johnson, when the meeting was about breaking up, said that he would not determine upon a fixed policy toward Mexico before the meeting of Congress, when he would discuss in his message whatever might seem best for the country. It is evident that the President is animated with the same pacific feelings as Mr. Seward and the majority of the Cabinet.

If it is true that Juarez has evacuated Chihuahua, and is obliged to take refuge in the United States, the resumption of official relations with Mexico will be considerably facilitated.

An Emigration of Capital to this Country--Vast Movement of English Enterprise and Money.

The migrations of the industrial development of human energy—of that composite power made up of capital, skill, ingenuity and enterprise—furnish one of the most remarkable points in the history of nations. Even in the ancient days, when the world was so infinitely less realistic and practical than it is now, these migrations exercised a wonderful influence, and the movements of capital and labor determined the glory or decay of cities, principalities and powers.—Carthage grew up under such a movement from Sidon and Tyre, and her greatness was the direct result of it, while as the purple robe of the older cities fell upon the younger one their vitality passed away. The capital and labor of Greece went from Corinth to Syracuse to settle and develop Sicily and the Italian cities, and centuries of European civilization felt the effect of it. In later times the revocation of the edict of Nantes drove out of France the Huegenots—those industrious workers of every class, who carried their ingenuity and skill to adorn and enrich other realms. Nor can any one fail to notice the influence upon England and English history of the advent into that country of the Flemish labor and capital that, driven to her shores for an asylum, became the very origin of her immense industry. These movements, though only the most philosophical historians attach to them their due weight, are second to no other class of events in their influence upon national life.

We are about to see a very extensive movement of this class—one different in its nature and in its causes from any that have preceded it in the world's history, and likely to be vastly more important in its results. A party of English gentlemen landed in this city the other day, whose visit to our shores, we believe, will prove to be of more significance in the history of our country than the visit of any other single party of Europeans we have ever seen. The names of these gentlemen are:—Sir Morton Peto, Hon. Cuthbert Kinnaird, James McHenry, Edward McDermott, Edward S. Sattorthwaite, Henry Kensall, Leon Silla, Handel Capham, N. A. Woods, Frederick Hull, Mr. Woodman, Mr. Morton K. Peto, A. Kinnaird. Michael Belcher, W. C. Spiller, S. J. Forbes, F. A. Bevan, Morton Betts, W. Grain, John Goodard and Mr. Hewitt. There are here capitalists, contractors, engineers, men of science, and several representatives of the London press. The party represents the mechanical, industrial and commercial interests of England—the interest that now actually govern and control that country; and it represents an immense capital in search of safe and lucrative investment. This party goes primarily to view the site for the bridge, to be built by certain of its members, that is to connect the railroad system of the States with that of Canada, and subsequently on a general tour of inspection, to study and understand the immense resources of the country.

This is the first step of a grand migration of capital and enterprise from Europe to this country. Hitherto we have had an immense emigration of the mere humanity of Europe. Its oppressed and impoverished children have come to this country by hundreds of thousands in the bare wish to better their physical condition, and they have flocked to our shores readily at the first dawn of promise, because in the human breast the hope of success is always stronger than the fear of failure.—*N. Y. Herald.*

From Missouri.

THE "TEST" OATH—THE CLERGY, METHODISTS AND BAPTISTS, AS WELL AS CATHOLICS, REFUSE TO TAKE IT.

[St. Louis telegram Sept. 12 to Cin. Gazette.]

The time for filing the oath of loyalty prescribed by the new State Constitution expires to-night. Up to yesterday not more than one-quarter of the clergymen of this city had taken it.—No priest or Bishop of the Catholic Church, no minister of the Methodist Church, South, nor of the Christian Church has taken it, and none probably will.

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, SEPT. 14, 1865. NO. 33.

Farriss' Column.

I. X. L.

C. M. FARRISS,

Has just returned from the North with a new Stock of

FALL GOODS,

Selected expressly for this market, consisting in part of

BEAVER CLOTHS,
BROADCLOTHS,
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH CASSIMERES,
SILK MIXED CASSIMERES,
TRICOT CASSIMERES,
BLUR CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES OF ALL COLORS!

CORDUROY,
BLACK SILK VELVETS,
GLOVES AND SCARFS.

SHIRTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

ARMY HATS,
NAVY CAPS,
HALF HOSE,
SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHEIFS, NECK TIES,
LINEN AND PAPER COLLARS,
SHOULDER STRAPS,
MILITARY BUTTONS,
AND LACES
SCARF PINS,
SHOES OF ALL KINDS,
TRUNKS AND VALISES.

MERCHANT TAILORING

Done in the very best style by
C. M. FARRISS and his Superb Cutter,
MR. GRIFFITH.

Suits of every description made to order at the shortest notice and in the very best manner.

☞ What you do not see in my Store, order and you shall have it in the quickest possible time.

C. M. FARRISS.

Raleigh, August 28, 1865. 28-tf

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Tobacco, Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Cloths and Naval Stores

79 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Robert R. Swepson, New York City.
Samuel G. Murphy, New York City.
C. P. Mendenhall, Pres't Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Daniel G. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
G. W. Swepson, Haw River, P. O., N. C.
au 8 tf

THE BEST, MOST EXPEDITIOUS AND MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE FROM CHARLOTTE TO THE NORTHERN CITIES,

VIA

North Carolina Railroad,
Raleigh & Gaston Railroad,
Petersburg & Weldon Railroad

AND THEIR

VARIOUS CONNECTIONS.

Passengers by this line will leave CHARLOTTE at 3 o'clock p. m., arrive at Raleigh 4.30 a. m. Leave RALEIGH 5 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 12 a. m. Leave GASTON 1 p. m., arrive at Petersburg 6.30 p. m., and leave that night for Richmond and the north, or stay in Petersburg, get a good night's rest and take the cars for City Point, connecting with the James River steamers for northern points.

Passengers for western or southern points will leave Petersburg at 5.30 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 11 a. m. Leave Gaston 11 a. m., arrive at Raleigh 7 p. m. Leave Raleigh at 7.40 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Passengers are respectfully requested to get tickets before entering the cars.

E. WILKES,
Eng. and Sup't N. C. R. R.
A. JOHNSON,
Sup't Raleigh & Gaston R. R.
R. M. DUNLOP,
Aug 21-tf Sup't Petersburg & Weldon R. R.

JOB WORK

Of every description executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.

Silks! Silks!! Silks!!!

FROM

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

2500 YARDS JUST RECEIVED BY

HENSHAW & THORBURN,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH.

-ALSO-

A LOT OF CRAPE MORETZ, MOZAMBIQUE DE LAINES, CALICOES, &c., with a variety of other styles of Ladies' Goods.

-ALSO-

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY, KEROSENE LAMPS, GLASS WARE, &c.,

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

-ALSO-

A large lot of LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, SOAPS &c., &c., &c. au 11-1m

Aug. 23 3m.

THE UNION STORE!

(HUTCHING'S OLD STAND.)

THE FINEST AND LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN TOWN IS NOW OPEN, PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK CONSISTING OF ALL KINDS OF

FANCY GOODS, SEGARS, TOBACCO AND PIPES.

ALSO,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

LADIES' SHOES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

And oblige your obedient servant,

PH. THEIM.

NEW GOODS!
New Goods!!
New Goods!!!

JUST RECEIVED

AT

GOLDSTEIN & WILSON'S

AT

J. C. PALMER'S OLD STAND.

PRINTS, assorted styles and beautiful, Lace Goods, Embroideries, Irish Linens, Embroidered Muslin Curtains, Ladies and Gents. Hosiery.

-ALSO-

HOOP SKIRTS, LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

Chemisetts, Skirts, plain and Embroidered, and almost every article needed in a Lady's wardrobe New styles and very desirable.

-ALSO-

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.

Aug 14-tf

STEAM POWER PRESS PRINTING,

BY

STROTHER & CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

(*The only Steam Power Press in the City.*)

Change of Time.

ON and after 7.40 P. M., Sunday, August 13th, 1865, Trains will run as follows, until further orders:

GOING WEST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	7.40 P. M.
" Greensboro,	2.17 A. M.
" Salisbury,	6.45 "
Arrive Charlotte,	10.10 "

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	6.00 A. M.
" Greensboro,	12.50 P. M.
" Salisbury,	5.00 "
Arrive Charlotte,	8.20 "

GOING EAST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Charlotte,	2.00 P. M.
" Salisbury,	6.25 "
" Greensboro,	10 15 "
Arrive Raleigh,	4.30 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Charlotte,	5.25 A. M.
" Salisbury,	9.00 "
" Greensboro,	1.05 P. M.
Arrive Raleigh,	7.30 "

Mail train connects, east and west, with the Raleigh and Gaston train for Petersburg and the North and with the U. S. Military railroad for Goldsboro, Newbern, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Freight Train leaves Raleigh at 11 A. M., Charlotte 6.00 A. M.,—stopping at Company Shops over night.

The Mail Train will only run on Sunday. Passengers are notified to procure tickets before entering the trains, as additional fare will be collected.

E WILKES,
Aug 12-21-tf Engineer and Sup't.

SCHEDULE

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

To take effect Tuesday, June 22, 1865.

GOING NORTH.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	5 00 A. M.
" Mill Brook,	5 25 "
" Huntsville,	5 46 "
" Wake,	6 13 "
" Franklinton,	7 00 "
" Kittrell's,	8 12 "
" Henderson,	8 53 "
" Junction,	9 30 "
" Ridgeway,	9 56 "
" Warrenton,	10 15 "
" Macon,	10 37 "
" Littleton,	11 20 "
" Gaston,	12 00 "
Arrive Weldon,	1 00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Weldon,	10 00 A. M.
" Gaston,	11 00 "
" Littleton,	12 45 P. M
" Macon,	1 34 "
" Warrenton,	1 57 "
" Ridgeway,	2 22 "
" Junction,	2 39 "
" Henderson,	3 22 "
" Kittrell's,	4 03 "
" Franklinton,	4 44 "
" Wake,	5 33 "
" Huntsville,	6 02 "
" Mill Brook,	6 21 "
Arrive Raleigh,	7 00 "

ALBERT JOHNSON,
23-tf. Superintendent.

W. S. G. ANDREWS. BENJ. R. HARDIN

N. C. COMMISSION HOUSE.

ANDREWS & BARDIN,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE undersigned have established a Commission and Forwarding House in Wilmington, and offer their services for the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Tobacco, Bacon, Flour, &c., &c., and to purchase for merchants or others, any goods sold in this market.

Office No. 2, South Water Street, up stairs.

August 28, 1865. 18 3mpd

THOMAS R. MOORE

Respectfully announces to the public that he has resumed the

HAT BUSINESS,

No. 115 Sycamore St., PETERSBURG, VA., and having received a

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

is prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as may be found elsewhere.

☞ He solicits the Wholesale and Retail trade.

MR. JOHN WOODHOUSE

will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.

Aug 15 1m*

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY.

W. B. GULICK

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND TO THE COLLECTION OF Claims against the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments of the United States. Also, to the purchase and sale, on Commission, of

STOCKS, BONDS, SPECIE, BANK NOTES AND REAL ESTATE.

Prompt attention given to all business placed in his hands.

Office at the North-Carolina Book Store, corner of Fayetteville Street and the Capitol Square.

Aug 16-tf

WOOD FOR THE CAPITOL.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 20th of September next, to furnish a sufficient quantity of Wood for the use of the public offices in the Capitol, and for the State Convention the ensuing winter and spring. The wood to be sound Oak and Hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house on the Capitol Square from time to time, as required. Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved.

ROBERT H. BRADLEY,
Keeper of Capitol.

Aug. 24-tsep20.

ADVERTISING RATES

Advertisements occupying not more than 10 lines of minion type which constitutes a square:

1 Insertion	$1.00	2 weeks	$ 6.00
2 "	1.50	1 month	10.00
3 "	2.00	2 months	15.00
4 "	2.50	3 "	20.00
5 "	3.00	6 "	30.00
1 week	3.50		

Special notices, under a special head, will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

Funeral notices will be charged as advertisements.

The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

ALFRED R. BENNETT, JAS. C. VAN PELT, New York. CHAS. H. BENNETT, Raleigh, N. C.

BENNETT, VAN PELT & CO.,

Commission Merchants

FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, &c.,

ALSO, FOR THE

Purchase and Sale of State and Other STOCKS,

23 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW-YORK.

We have associated with us Mr. D. W. Courts, late Public Treasurer for North Carolina.

Aug 30. 30-tf.

A. KLINE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

BEST IMPORTED WINES & BRANDIES,

AND LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

GROCERIES &c., &c.,

Corner of Fayetteville and Harget Sts,

au 8-3m RALEIGH, N. C.

New Map of North Carolina,

FINELY EMBELLISHED, SIX BY EIGHT FEET

THIS is the LATEST, LARGEST and very BEST Map of the State ever published, and is neatly mounted on rollers. The Map can be had only at our Store, the balance of the entire edition being in our hands. Price, (Expressed to any point,) $16,00.

BRANSON & FARRER,
au 8 tf Raleigh, N. C.

FOARD & CUNINGGIM,

FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,

(*Near old County Wharf.*)

NEWBERN, N. C.

JNO. F. FOARD. W. H. CUNINGGIM.

au 8-tf

☞ City papers copy daily for one month and send bills to this office.

WANTED,

ONE Thousand Bushels of FLAXSEED.

DR. W. R. MILLER.

August 19-1m

DR. WILLIAM LITTLE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity.

Office at Col. George Little's. au 12-eodtw

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

COMMISSION, RECEIVING,

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS.

NEW BERNE, N. C.

HAVING resumed business at their old stand, will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of

COTTON, NAVAL STORES, COTTON YARNS AND SHEETING, FLOUR, DRIED FRUITS, &c.; ALSO, TO

RECEIVING AND FORWARDING GOODS

Regular lines of Steamers and sailing vessels are now running between New Berne, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. au 8-1m

J. H. CRAWFORD,

DENTIST,

RALEIGH, N. C.

[*Office Over P. F. Pescud's Drug Store.*]

INFORMS the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding counties that he has opened an office at the above well known stand, and is prepared to cleanse, extract and fill, and to insert artificial Teeth, from one to an entire set, on the most improved principles of practice.

☞ He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

aug 14,—tlst Jan.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

June 27, 1865. 71—6m.

DANCY, HYMAN & COMPANY,

COMMISSION AND PURCHASING

MERCHANTS,

No. 80, CEDAR ST. NEW YORK.

HAVING RESUMED OUR OLD BUSINESS, WE are prepared to receive all kinds of Produce, and to make purchases of Goods and Supplies for our friends.

DR. JOHN ARRINGTON, late of Warrenton, N. C., can be found with us, where he will be pleased to serve his old friends.

J. S. DANCY, of Tarboro', N. C.
JOHN H. HYMAN, late of Scotland Neck, N. C.
F. M. HYMAN, late of Warrenton, N. C.

Aug. 21-elm.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E PELL, Editor.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1865.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

For six months,	$5.00
For one month	1.00
" two months	2.00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say to our friends, that responsible and prompt persons who desire the *Sentinel* need not delay sending us their names at once, who can send us the *Cash* in a short time. The money may be sent us by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

Mr. B. F. Moore's Card.

Simple justice to a gentleman of integrity and character, and one of eminent legal attainments and withal a stateman of ability, such as we regard B. F Moore Esq., demands of us perhaps, a word or two.

The subject of negro suffrage is one of vital importance and one upon which the approaching State Convention *must act*. Mr. Moore is unqualifiedly opposed to negro suffrage as the people all know. On all points upon which the Convention would rightly and properly act, he has already spoken plainly in his first letter or card. On the subject of *negro evidence* he was silent in his first card for the plain reason that the fixing of rules of *evidence* for our Courts of Justice, has never been exercised by Convention, but has always been properly left to the Legislature.

Mr. Moore has not been able to attend the discussions of the candidates. His business, his age and his well known character ought to exempt him from that labor. Col. Harrison's positions who has been present at the discussions, have not been assailed. We presume it is agreed on all hands, that Col Harrison's election is certain, and therefore, any attempt to defeat him by strategem, would be useless. But Mr. Moore is absent, and perhaps something may be done to defeat him, and thereby elect either Mr. Hood or Mr Pennington.

It is well known here, that Mr. Moore has been one of the most consistent Union men in the State. Mr Pennington and Mr. W A Smith of Johnston only a short time ago, would have been surprised, if any one had said that they were not the personal and political friends of B. F. Moore, Esq., though neither of them have kept so good a record, as consistent Union men as he.

Mr. Moore as we have said, is a statesman, and it so happened that he most heartily endorsed Gen. Sherman's views as to the best method of State reconstruction, which did not however suit. Moreover, Mr. Moore's name without his consent, has been several times mentioned in connection with the office of Governor. Yet, nevertheless, it is well known, that Mr. Moore is uniformly recognized in community as a friend and supporter of both the Federal and State administrations. But every one must suit the Procrustean bed of such strait-outers as Messrs Pennington and Smith, or they must be defeated. Hence, Mr. Smith gives Mr. Pennington a letter conveying the intelligence that Mr. Moore, their special friend, is in favor of *negro evidence*, which Mr. P. must use as an offset to the charge against him, that he has expressed himself in favor of negro suffrage. And hence Mr. Moore's last card.

Mr. Moore very frankly admits that under a given class of circumstances, he did admit that the ends of justice could not be secured, but by the admission of negro testimony in the Courts. Now, no one attempts to disprove Mr. Moore's conclusion, which was simply an opinion, but forthwith Mr. Moore is set down as an *advocate* for negro testimony. Now we protest, Mr. Moore says no such thing. He does not admit that he would under any circumstances vote in favor of negro testimony. So far from it, he distinctly states first, that the subject of evidence is not a proper one for the Convention, and that he does not expect it to come before that body. Secondly, that he will certainly oppose *negro suffrage*, which must come before the Convention, and which if adopted, would involve almost certainly a necessity for negro evidence. He opposes *suffrage*, the greater, which includes or forces upon us, *evidence*, which is the less. Thirdly, Mr. Moore emphatically declares, that *knowing that the people of Wake are opposed to the admission of negro evidence into the Courts as against white persons*, if they were to elect him to the Convention and the subject of negro evidence was brought before that body, *he would most unquestionably vote against it.*

What more can the people of Wake ask of a candidate for a position, which, it is acknowledged on all hands, he can fill with pre-eminent fitness? Will the people of Wake, under such circumstances, so stultify themselves, as to refuse to vote for Mr. Moore, and allow man to be run into that position who are destitute of every qualification for the position? We hope not.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.—Messrs. Harrison, Goddin and Apperson of Richmond, Va. offer to engage to furnish farmers with Swedish emigrants as laborers on the following terms:

Able bodied men, 20 to 50 years old	$150
Able Women	100
Girls and boys 15 to 20 years old	50

per year. The Swedes are an industrious people, not addicted to intemperance as a people we believe. We doubt if a better class of emigrants can be introduced into the country.

Repudiation.

We beg our readers to review carefully the very able and clear positions of our correspondent "Davie" in yesterday's issue. The proposition which favors general repudiation is there met fully, and its unconstitutionality clearly shown.

The proposition of "Davie" to pass a general bankrupt law, carefully and wisely drawn up, affords the only and the most legitimate mode of relief to those persons who are hopelessly burdened with debt.

Candidates for the Convention who advocate either general or partial repudiation, should be pressed closely with the legal and moral difficulties, with which they would embarrass the country. Let the demoralizing tendencies of the times be checked on the hustings by every candidate who regards, as he should, the honor of the State and the future well-being of society.

A favorite argument with the advocates of repudiation, is the vast burden which will be lifted from the shoulders of the people by "rubbing out and beginning anew." Does not every one see that such a course instead of throwing off the burden entirely from the shoulders of all the people, will only be shifting the burden from those who can bear it to the shoulders of those who are less able? The entire indebtedness of North Carolina, both the State and the people, is to *her own people*, except the small debt due to the people of Great Britain who helped North Carolina to clothe her naked, suffering soldiers, and those Northern people who hold the old bonds of the State If therefore, one portion of the people of the State, (allowing they could do it legally, which they cannot,) were to succeed in having a law passed to repudiate the entire debt of the State and the people, whom would it oppress? Who would be the great sufferers but their fellow citizens? Moreover, many of these creditors of the people are widows and orphans, who if robbed of this means of support, could scarcely survive at all, except upon the public charity.

Let North Carolinians ponder well the consequences of so fatal a step, before they plunge into difficulties from which they can never extricate themselves.

Large numbers of merchants from Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas, are here buying goods for the fall trade. Quite a number of Southern merchants are paying their debts contracted before the war to our dealers.

The above is from a St. Louis paper. Similar notices appear in the Northern papers. The almost utter destitution of the South of goods adapted to the wants of the people, renders the demand very heavy. The amount of goods brought South this fall and winter will be very large Numbers of persons cut off from other means of support, will become merchants instead of farmers, and we may expect the South to be overrun with a supply of goods beyond its actual wants, and we fear beyond its means of paying for. We need not admonish the people not to buy beyond their actual wants. Our condition has taught us all to live economically. Years must elapse before the condition of the South will allow of extravagances. The next year the actual exports of the State will fall short of even the present, at least two thirds, and if money becomes more plentiful than now, it will be from the proceeds of the present stuff on hand or the accommodation of the new Banks to go into operation, rather than from the actual products of next year. It is therefore important, that both merchants and people should scan closely the future, if they would not on the very threshold of the new life we are all beginning in the South, involve ourselves in hopeless indebtedness.

"The old Democracy have ruined the country. They are responsible, we mean as a party, for the ruin which has come upon the South, which they might have prevented, but for ruin 'rule or ruin' policy."—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

It is a pity our friend of the *Sentinel* can't get along without letting out his party bile occasionally. What is the use of stirring up party matters? Probably he feels a little soured because the National and State Governments are again in the hands of Democrats.—*Western Democrat.*

We regard all parties in the South as dead.—We believe there should be no other sentiment but a Union sentiment, without the appendage of a party or its machinery. When civil order and rule are fully established in the South, then we think in connection with the Union sentiment which we hope will always hereafter be in the platform of every party, individuals may range themselves into parties as they may elect, under the banner of such names and principles as they may deem proper.

Regarding the Democratic party as dead in the South, at least for the present, our allusion was to it alone, and not to the individual members of it in the South. We regard them as having acted according to their best promptings, but that they were in error, in forcing their principles to the extremity of practical secession—a doctrine which many believe it always taught—for which we hold the old party responsible. We were fully aware that many Democrats did not go with their party to this extremity, and were consistent Union men until the crash came. We have entire confidence in every man of principle among them who sustained their principles manfully and honorably during the entire contest, but who now yield to the force of circumstances, and are true friends of the Union. Their loyalty and good citizenship we estimate as highly as we do that of other citizens. Their error was of the head and not of the heart, and one which they will not be likely to repeat again.

CAUCASIAN.—Some persons objected to our admitting the discussion of negro suffrage into our columns. We are glad of it, if for nothing else, that we have thereby secured the able replies of *Caucasian.*

For the Sentinel.

Negro Suffrage---Reply to "B."

Your correspondent B favors us with a second number, in which, at much length, he labors to convince us, as well on grounds of principle as of policy, that the rights of suffrage, at least to an extent which he promises to define in another number, should, without delay, be extended to the negro. His promised defence of it upon principle has, I think, alike signally failed with the one that he essayed to make good upon policy. It might be well perhaps to await his proposed plan, which after all will constitute the *gist* of the matter, before replying, but as there are some things in his last number which seem to me to deserve a reply, and to review two of his numbers in the space that may be convenient to you, would hardly be practicable in one of mine, I beg to submit to your readers now, what I have to say upon his last number.

It may or may not be true that to colonize the negroes either at home or abroad, is impracticable. B. assumes that it is, and that it is a fixed fact that the negro must remain where he is. I shall not discuss that question. It is not the one directly in issue. Of the practicability or impracticability of such a thing, every intelligent man will form his own opinion It is a great question and may yet come to be a practical one. All will admit that if it can be done, it would be greatly to the advantage of the white race, at least that it should be, and that at no distant day. But for the present, and for the sake of the argument, let us concede B's position, and what then?

He says there are presented two propositions.

First, to citizenize the negroes *en masse*. By this he no doubt means conferring upon them not only the right of suffrage, but all other rights of citizenship, in the same manner and to the same extent that they are conferred upon white citizens. This he is not prepared to grant, for the reason that the great mass of the negroes are not now qualified to exercise properly such a privilege. That it is "only advocated by those zealots for human rights, who apply speculative doctrines without any regard to conditions and circumstances." And in this I most heartily concur, and leave that branch of the subject where he has left it himself. The second and *counter* proposition he says is to keep the negro in his present *status*. To this he is also opposed. Now allow me to say just here, Mr. Editor, that your correspondent does not seem to me to have a very clear idea of what is the present *status* of the negro, or else he is so enamored of a favorite project, that he overlooks the glaring inconsistency to which he falls. In arguing against this coubter proposition, as he calls it, he says that the sword has only cut the tie which bound the slave to his master. That he is in a state of slavery still—political slavery. That he passed under the dominion of the State—not indeed as property, but as the slave of laws which he has as little voice in making as he had formerly. The State commands his obedience and his services—she exacts of him duties, and she imposes upon him burdens. Yet she denies his civism. What is this but political slavery? And then your correspondent, as if startled by the vehemence with which he had delivered himself says: "I am not about to utter a tirade—I hate tirades" So do I Mr. Editor. They are neither suited to the gravity of the question nor to this latitude.—With all due respect however, for your correspondent I must add that the above sounds very much like a tirade, and that I should rather have looked for it in the radical outpourings of the anti slavery *Herald*, than in the grave and usually well considered columns of the *Sentinel*. But let that pass, and we will return to the status of the negro in North Carolina, or rather what it will be when the Convention shall have forbidden all slavery for the future, and our Legislature shall have modified our existing laws and enacted such others from time to time, as the new circumstances by which we are surrounded may render necessary and proper.

Civism and suffrage are not convertible terms. The former may exist without the latter, nor does it by any means follow, that to deny the right of suffrage to a citizen, or to hold office or to sit on juries is to hold him in political bondage—make him politically a slave. Women and minors are subjected to many of the burthens of government and are not allowed these privileges, but they are not political slaves. And so a negro without the rights of suffrage, may yet have most of the other rights of a citizen and hold them as certainly and securely, as if a few of his class are allowed the rights of full citizenship. He is free. He is at liberty to labor or not labor for whom he will. His person and property will be under the safeguard of the law, as well as those of the white man. He may not vote, and hold office, because as a general thing he is not qualified to do so with advantage to the State, nor even to himself, nor is his social position such as to justify an attempt, to raise him in this respect to the level of the white man. Your correspondent it is true, attempts to draw a distinction between *political* equality and *social* equality. I grant that there is no such thing in society as absolute social equality But it is that very equality, call it social or what you will, which would exist where the negro offers his vote side by side with the white man and that perhaps in a contest between a white citizen, and a colored one for office, to which I allude. Call it a matter of taste or prejudice, or what you will, still it exists, and is so deeply implanted in our natures that it cannot be driven out by any fine spun theories or hair-splitting distinctions.. Humanitarians may preach and constitutions and laws may seek to break down such barriers, but while human nature remains as it is and as it always has been, such barriers will exist; and hence it becomes an important practical question with statesmen; how far the peace and order of society at large will justify any attempt to remove them. In many of the older State Constitutions, our own among the number, suffrage was more or less restricted. Yet those excluded were nevertheless citizens in all other respects, and not political slaves.

I shall not undertake to discuss the question whether we, with others, have acted wisely or unwisely in granting universal suffrage. Certainly in the opinion of not a few, and they of the wise sort, our fathers were wise and more far sighted than we have been. They erected systems of government, not for a day, but for all time; and the progress of events in our American systems of government has certainly gone far to prove that, they were in the right and we in the wrong in yielding to the teachings of an age, (in the language of your correspondent) "rampant for whatever passes under the name of human rights."

But I marvel Mr. Editor, that your correspondent did not discover the inconsistency into which he has fallen. He raves about the political slavery to which he says the negro will be reduced unless full and complete civism is conferred upon him, warns us of the danger of any attempt to withhold it, and how politic will be the effort to do so, and then comes with his third proposition, to grant a partial, qualified right of civism to a few, which he thinks would for the present, have the effect to harmonize the races, and by extending the privilege to others as they might come to possess these qualifications, he looks for that cordial harmony which can be hoped for in no other scheme. He admits that there are few, very few at present, who come within the purview of his scheme. If one tenth, which is a liberal allowance, what then becomes, in the mean time of the other nine tenths? Are they not, according to B, in a state of political slavery, because in a state of no civism? How long are they so to remain? But we must await and see what it is, and how far his proposed scheme goes. I am willing to concede to B the best motives But he is not the first to make this proposal It has already been made in certain quarters at the North. By some it was intended as an entering wedge. By others merely as a tub to the great radical whale. The truth is Mr. Editor, this question of negro suffrage or negro civism, has been started merely for political power. Scarcely had the strife of arms ceased, than a high functionary hastened to the South and commenced his efforts to engraft it upon our system. The plan was to restrict within small limits the suffrage to the white race, and to confer it *en masse* upon the black, and then, the black race controlled, as it was hoped it would be, by outside influences it was expected, to control our Presidential and Congressional elections for a long time to come.

This scheme, so boldly planned, has been, to some extent, thwarted by the action of President Johnson. But it is not abandoned by any means, as we can see by what is going on around and among us. We hear of mass meetings of the negroes and of coming conventions. We know very well how these movements originate and what is their purpose.

The negro, if let alone, would keep quiet, but outsiders stir him up, and will not let him be still. And so it would be if he were allowed to vote and to fill office. The case is different from what it was under the old constitution. Then the numbers were few, and the negro was free from the influences that hereafter are likely to beset him. It may be that then he drank the mean whiskey of the demagogue but gave his vote to the gentleman, as your correspondent says; but it by no means follows that he would continue to do so under his changed circumstances. I am decidedly of opinion that he would not, but for the present have neither the space nor the inclination to furnish the grounds of my belief.

I have no especial prejudices, Mr. Editor, against the negro, nor do I think that our people have, whatever your correspondent may think or say to the contrary. Free he has been declared—free let him remain. Protect him by just and humane laws, uprightly and impartially administered, and extend to him every facility for improvement "in mind, body or estate" that may be compatible with his past and present condition. True it is, this negro question (not negro civism only) is one hedged around with most serious difficulties, difficulties that are likely, for some time to come, to tax the best efforts of every statesman and philanthropist. If the mere politician seeking political power and office, and the equally mischievous fanatic seeking, God only knows what, would hands off, there would be a better chance for its settlement upon some safe if not satisfactory basis. Your correspondent, I by no means desire to class in the same category. But he is hasty, inconsiderate and evidently much wedded to his own opinions. He sneers at those who differ with him as "men who grope about, for expedients and wait for something to turn up"—forgetting that hasty and inconsiderate action is worse than no action at all. Let us

"Rather bear those ills we have,
Than fly to others that we know not of."

Time and experience may teach us how to remedy many of the ills arising from the present anomalous state of the negro, if remedy they admit of. Neither full nor partial civism to that race can cure them, nor will either be granted for the present.

I agree with you, Mr. Editor, that this is a white man's government, and so it must continue.

CAUCASIAN.

WHAT IS RIGHT?—The Petersburg *Express* copied into its columns the article of the *Standard*, reflecting upon the conduct of Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq. and Dr. Hawkins. We have not yet seen the card of Mr. Mordecai in reply, in its columns. Our friends of the *Express* do not intend injustice to those gentlemen, but does not justice require it?

DEBTS.—But there was a certain debt *authorized* before the war, but *"contracted"* during the war, though not "in aid of the rebellion." We asked the *Standard* what we were to do with this. The *Standard* answered us never a word. We then asked Mr. Bat. Moore, who is reputed one of the best lawyers in the State. Mr. Moore replied that certain things were the province of the convention, and certain others of a subsequent legislature, but omitted to specify which was which or what was what. He then proceeded to say that the State would not be obliged to pay any debts contracted during the rebellion, unless it chose to "assume" them as a gratuitous act. The *Sentinel* then stepped forth and pronounced for an indefinite postponement of the whole financial question, and the *Standard* chimed in on the same proposition.

Now, before we vote on this subject, we want from the *Standard*, or the *Sentinel*, or Mr. Bat Moore, an answer to our question. What are we to do with a debt contracted for a perfectly legitimate purpose, authorized before the war, but created after hostilities had commenced? Which one of the three will give us an answer?—*Wilmington Herald.*

Is the debt an honest one—a just one? Did the debtor contracting receive consideration? If so, we should say, pay the debt when you have the means, with the interest, to the full benefit received.—ED. SENTINEL.

Notwithstanding the admirable sermons that have been preached by our newspapers from Cherokee to Cape Hatteras, against the impolicy of leaving the State just at this time, we learn that a great number of our native Carolinians are about departing for the North West with the intention of settling there. In this county alone we hear of at least twenty families, who either have left already, or will be upon the wing within the next few weeks. We regret to lose from amongst us so many, who are "to the manor born," but we must congratulate the people who live in the country where our friends are going, upon the early introduction among them of a little sterling North Carolina worth and honesty.—*Winston Sentinel.*

Rev. Philip Courtney, of the M. E. Church, died at his residence, on Church Hill, in the city of Richmond, at 7 o'clock last night. Mr. Courtney had attained to a very advanced age, and has probably solemnized the rites of marriage with more couples than any other minister on the Continent. Twenty years ago, the number had reached one thousand.

W. W. Holden, now Governor of North Carolina, is a native of Maine, though long a resident of the Old North State.—*Machias (Me.) Union.*

The above is a mistake. Gov. Holden is a native of North Carolina, has always lived in this State, and we venture the assertion that he never was in the State of Maine in his life.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auction Sale.

WE WILL SELL AT AUCTION TO-DAY *Thursday September 14th, in front of our store at 10 o'clock,*

Bedsteads, Beds and Matrasses, one Rosewood Parlor Suit Sofa, Chairs and Rocking Chair, 1 Marble Slab Bureau with Mirror, one Rosewood Piano, Pickled Herrings, and dried herrings in boxes &c. &c.

BAKER COWPER, & CO.

Sept. 14. 1.

DISSOLUTION.

THE UNDERSIGNED SOME MONTHS SINCE having associated themselves together to carry on the Commission and Forwarding business, in New-Berne, N. C., and circumstances having arisen which render it impracticable for the junior partner to remove to that place, therefore, by mutual consent, the Co-partnership is this day dissolved. The business will be settled up and continued by J. F. Foard, the senior partner.

JNO. F. FOARD,
W. H. CUNINGGIM.

The Junior partner most cheerfully recommends the House of Dr. Foard to public favor and patronage.

Sep. 11-33-tf. W. H. CUNINGGIM.

THE OLD LINE OPEN.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

HAVING SOLD OUT THEIR FIRST PURCHASE, now offer an entirely new and extensive stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

selected with great care by our Col. Tucker, and especially adapted to the wants of this community.—Our house having been in constant operation for more than forty years before the war, and now resuming with a Cash Capital, we can offer great inducements both to the Wholesale and Retail Trade.

Our line of Ladies' Dress Goods will be complete in the next ten days, comprising all the latest and most desirable Styles. W H & R S TUCKER.

A BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF LADIES' AND Misses Hats, in Straw and Velvet. Call and see them. W H & R S TUCKER.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

THAT LOT OF FINE HATS SO LONG EXPECTed, has arrived. Those in search of a place for the skull can find here a stylish Golgotha.

W H & R S TUCKER.

A New Item in Our Business.

WE OFFER A LARGE STOCK OF READY Made Clothing, consisting of Gent's and Youth's Business Suits. Also, Coats, Vests and Pants separately. W H & R S TUCKER.

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF THE BEST QUALities for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children. W H & R S TUCKER.

Confectionaries! Confectionaries!!

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH CANDIES, Prunes, Raisins, Citron &c. W H & R S TUCKER.

Toilet Articles! Toilet Articles!!

FANCY SOAPS, EXTRACTS, COLOGNES AND Sozodont, which is so much desired and universally used. W H & R S TUCKER.

Groceries! Groceries!! Groceries!!!

A LARGE AND COMMANDING STOCK, CONsisting in part, of Coffees, Sugars, Teas, Candles, Soaps, Starch, Spices, Vinegar, Spiced Oysters, in Cans, Sardines, Lobsters, Salmon, Canned Fruits, Cheese, Crackers, &c. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Wines! Wines!! Liquors! Liquors!!

OUR STOCK CAN NOT BE EXCELLED. BEST Champagnes, Sherry, Madeira and Blackberry Wines, French, Otard and Cognac Brandies, Old Bourbon and Star Whiskey, Plantation Bitters, Champagne Cider, Scheidam Schnapps, Porter, Ale &c., Cigars and Tobacco. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

BAGGING ROPE AND TWINE. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

We invite special attention of Country Merchants and the Retail Trade to our extensive Stock which will be constantly replenished from the principal Northern Markets, and purchasers will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as we are determined to sell goods as low as any house South of the Potomac, difference in freight considered.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 12-32-tf.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOOD FOR 1865

A. CREECH HAS THE PLEASURE TO INform his friends and customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, where he has selected with great care a large and good assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing the newest styles and latest importations. Together with Hats Caps, Boots, Shoes, Hoop Skirts, Ladies' Cloaks, Ladies' and Misses Straw Hats, trimmed; Ladies' untrimmed Bonnets, &c., &c.

I have also in addition to my stock of Dry Goods, a very superior stock of

GROCERIES,

which will be sold at prices so as to insure sale; and have opened in the R. Smith building, formerly occupied by Creech & Litchford, Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, corner of Hargett and Fayetteville Streets.

I am not going to puff and blow, and say that I bought more goods than any man living, and can sell cheaper than any other man, or get more. Nor do I pretend to say that I can cut a man's head off and stick it on again with wax, that he will live, walk and talk again. I deal in no such humbug, but I say CALL and LOOK for yourselves. I will deal with you honestly and treat you right.

I return my thanks for your liberal patronage which I have received for the last fifteen years. I hope by honest-dealing and strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

A. CREECH

Sept. 13-32 2w.

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

Episcopal Council.

Proceedings of the 49th Annual Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of North Carolina.

(By our Special Reporter.)

The Council met in Christ's Church, in this city on Wednesday, the 13th inst.

The following named delegates were in attendance, constituting a quorum.

CLERGY.

Rev Saml S. Barber, A A Benton, Jos B Cheshire, D. D., M A Curtis, Geo M Everhart, Israel Harding, Thos G Haughton, Lucian Holmes, F M Hubbard, D. D., Wm C Hunter, Matt M Marshall, R S Mason, D. D., Jos W Murphy, Henry H Prout, A Smedes, D. D, Robt B Sutton, David D Van Antwerp, A A Watson, Geo B Wetmore, R H Jones, Jas Briscoe, John H Tillinghast.

LAY DELEGATES.

St. James' Church, Wilmington; P K Dickinson, Robt Strange, J G Burr.

St Johns' Church, Fayetteville; E J Hale,

Trinity Church, Scotland Neck; Richard H Smith.

St Johns' Church, Williamsboro'; Leonard Henderson.

St. Pauls' Church, Beaufort; B L Perry jr., Henry Reiger.

St. Bartholomew's Church, Pittsboro; H. A. London.

St. Paul's Church, Greensboro; Jno. R Joyner.

St. Matthew's Church, Hillsboro; Paul C. Cameron.

St. Peter's Church, Charlotte; Jno. Wikes.

Christ's Church, Raleigh; Geo. W. Mordecai, Jno. H. Bryan, Kemp P. Battle.

St Luke's Church, Lincolnton; W. M. Shipp.

Chapel of the Cross, Chapel Hill; Hon. W. H. Battle.

Rev. R. S. Mason, D. D, was called to the chair temporarily, and on motion the Council adjourned over for the performance of Divine Service. A sermon was preached by the Rev. H. H. Prout, from St. Matt XIII, 28th, 29th and 30th verses, after which the Holy communion was administered.

At the close of the services the Council elected Rev. R. S. Mason President, and Mr. W. N. Tillinghast Secretary; and then adjourned until nine o'clock A. M. to-day.

The Bishop of the Diocese, who is *ex-officio* President of the Council, is in the city, but was too unwell to attend to-day.

GENERAL NEWS.

France has just supplied England with fifteen large and powerful locomotives. This is a new branch of trade.

Dr. Lynch, the Catholic Bishop of Charleston, is announced as a candidate for the South Carolina Convention.

Persons in the confidence of the French Government distinctly assert that Louis Napoleon will invite emigration to Mexico by offering the most flattering terms.

Major General Howard has suspended the taking of lands in Loudon county, Va., for the present, it being evident that much of the property condemned is the property of others than those in whose name it has been confiscated.

Governor Peirpoint has issued his proclamation requiring commissioners of election all over the State to open polls at every election precinct, that the people may vote upon the proposition: "Shall the next General Assembly be clothed with power to alter or amend the third article of the Constitution of Virginia?"

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.—Mrs. Robinson, a loyal widow lady residing in Beaufort, North Carolina, made application for back rent of a building occupied by the Government, and a decision recently arrived adverse to her claim, on the ground that Beaufort was a captured city, and therefore all property, including personal, in town, is a lawful prize of war.

This decision will apply to all property and persons in insurrectionary States which are also conquered territory.

It is stated on the authority of the Petersburg Express, that Major General Gibbon, the officer in command there, desires to have that city turned over as speedily as possible to the civil authority. In an interview with the Mayor and several prominent members of the Common Council, recently, the General positively so expressed himself.

HORSES CAPTURED DURING THE WAR.—The Quartermaster General has issued an order, under instructions from the Secretary of War, to the effect that where a captured horse is identified as the property of a loyal citizen, the claim of such citizen to his property will be recoguized by returning the horse to him, or by paying for it at the average Government price of the district.

[From the St. Louis Republican 3d.

Missouri Baptists and the Oath.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the General Association of Missopri Baptists, was held in Boonville on the 19th and 21st ult. About fifty members were present, and *agreed to decline taking the oath required of ministers and teachers by the new Constitution.*

The reasons for this action are set forth in a lengthy document, which has been sent to us for publication. Some of these reasons are, in brief—

1st. That the oath is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, as interfering with the freedom of worshipping God, as *ex post facto* in its operations, and as making every minister who refuses to take it become a witness against himself.

2d. The oath is unjust and unequal in its operations.

3d. It proposes to punish ministers for what is really no crime against any human law.

4th. To take the oath is to acknowledge an authority in the State that does not belong to it, and that human authority is above divine.

A REMEDY.—Unless there is a change for the better in the management of the Railroad from Goldsboro to Newbern, the merchants of Western North Carolina will have to seek some other route for shipping their goods. After goods are sent from New York to Newbern, they are allowed to remain too long at the latter place, and we know of merchants having to go from there to Newbern to hunt up their goods, and after getting them they have had to ride in the box car with them to prevent their being stolen. The only remedy that we know of, at present, is to ship by way of Wilmington. Probably that route would prove more expeditious for merchants, though we are not accurately informed as to the transportation facilities at Wilmington. As soon as the Road from Goldsboro to Newbern is turned over to the Company, we suppose the management will improve.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

For the Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR:—I am grieved to see so little magnanimity in politics in North Carolina, when so much is to be found in other States. With us there is no liberality.

I have heard it all attributed not to the President, but to Gov. Holden's policy.

Gov Holden has the art of turning public opinion to his own favor and against his enemies, but he seems to have forgotten or willfully refused to practice his old art. Nothing unkind or ungracious has been said of the Governor since the surrender. Every one has spared him and he has spared no one.

He assailed private citizens who were not conspicuous as politicians, and with whom he did not materially differ. He has attempted to degrade many of his old political associates who held judicial stations as Magistrates.

This more than everything else is calculated to engender political animosities. His policy of deposing Justices of the Peace for political opinions, has fallen mainly upon his old democratic friends, who were ever ready to honor and support him in all things. They had some claim upon him: when he wanted friends they were his friends, when he wanted money and patrons they patronized him.

The Governors of other States reinstated all the old magistrates.

If our Governor wished to purge the justices he might have inquired, who of them failed to fulfil the common duties of life, who of them are disobedient to the laws, who of them are guilty of mean or dishonourable acts, who of them are not reconciled to the Union? If any such were found then depose them. This was not his policy.

His policy should have been like the President's, to conciliate, not to punish or degrade.

If men in high station would listen to their enemies as well as to their friends, they would learn that they are not so perfect as their friends say, nor so full of faults as their enemies suppose. The Governor is spotless and of political perfection in the eyes of his friends. He is a secession monster in the eyes of his enemies.

I wish he had measured out to his enemies a little more of President Johnson's toleration and forbearance especially in magistrate making.

Now his enemies say, he is not exerting himself for the spread of loyalty, but he is combating for political victory; nor does he wish to restrain the bitterness of political controversy by the feelings of Christian charity and forbearance. When he sits in severe judgment upon the faults, follies and political errors of magistrates, he does not remember his own. He forgets President Johnson's toleration and Christian forbearance for his own treason.

The Governor can not be zealous for reconstruction, and at the same time forgiving. The scripture clearly distinguishes between laudable and indiscreet zeal. The Apostles and early teachers had as much to fear from the zeal and over excitement of some men, as from the supineness of others. I will conclude what I have to say, by an epilogue taken from the rabinical writers:

As Abraham was sitting in the door of his tent there came unto him a wayfaring man. And Abraham gave him water for his feet, and set bread before him. And Abraham said unto him: Let us now worship the Lord our God before we eat of this bread.

And the wayfaring man said unto Abraham, I will not worship the Lord thy God, for thy God is not my God, but I will worship my God, even the God of my Fathers.

But Abraham was exceedingly wroth; and he rose up to put the wayfaring man forth from the door of his tent. And the voice of the Lord was heard in the tent, Abraham, Abraham; have I borne with this man for three score and ten years and canst not thou bear with him for one hour?

Yours, MILO.

We hope that the State Convention shortly to assemble, will take measures, if they have the power, to abolish the barbarous system of public whipping, and exhibition in the stocks, for punishment for crime. If they have not the power, let the Legislature abolish it. These punishments are relics of barbarism, and should be blotted out from the statutes of every civilized State, and imprisonment instituted. Let not North Carolina be behind her more advanced sister States in civilization. Our attention has been called to this matter by the recent reports of public whipping in different localities, by public officials.—*Newbern Times.*

We hope the Convention and Legislature will refuse to do any such thing. If there was more whipping at the stocks we should hear of less stealing and deviltry.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

A TORPEDO.—We had heard that a torpedo had been taken from the river a day or two since which we are informed had been lately laid. We refrained from mentioning it before because we were not satisfied as to the reports which we heard. We now learn that as a fixed fact a torpedo was drawn ashore at Harriss & Howell's wharf, and that this torpedo being of course full of explosive material had a length of two feet eight inches and a circumference of five feet. It is thought by Lieut. Lukens, ordnance officer that the torpedo has been for some time in the water and was one of those laid by the Confederate troops as an obstruction in the river previous to the occupation of Wilmington by the Federals, but having broke its wires it has floated with the tide up to the point from whence it was raised.

Wilmington Herald.

REV. DR. DEEMS IN NEW YORK.—The New York *News* of Saturday says:

It will be noticed that the Rev. Dr. Deems will preach to-morrow morning in the Cooper Institute. He is an able and eloquent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. For some years he was the agent of the American Bible Society for North Carolina, and met the Board at its monthly on Thursday last. This visit of the Southern clergy to our city we hail as the harbinger of good times. There is room enough in our wicked city for all the faithful ministers to work who can be spared from other sections of the land, and who does not preach politics—as is so fashionable with the New York clergy—but the Gospel.

THE DROUGHT.—The county of Anson, and especially that portion of it immediately around this town, has not been visited by a reasonable rain since the middle of June, and all nature is suffering for the want of a good shower. Within a circuit of about six miles around the town the early corn and peas will in consequence be quite short, while the late corn is entirely cut off. The branches and streams have quite all dried up, and nearly all the mills, excepting those on Rocky and Lee Doe Rivers, have ceased operations.—Garden vegetation presents a charred and ghastly appearance, and we fear unless we have rain soon, our allowance of turnips and fall and winter vegetables will be entirely cut off.—*Wads. Argus*

LATEST NEWS.

Mr. Harris, news agent, and the Express Agent have politely furnished us with paper in advance of the mails.

The news from Europe possesses but little interest.

The retired habits of Queen Victoria excite comments of the British press in regard to the state of her mind.

The cable company had determined to do but little this year, but to pay off its bills.

The French in Mexico are indisposed to come in collision with our troops, hence their removal from the Rio Grande.

Every thing appears to be going on well in Texas in regard to reconstruction.

The New York *Herald* represents the democratic feeling in Canada to be on the increase, and that a desire for union with the United States is growing. Doubtful.

A grand banquet was given to the English capitalists recently arrived at New York, at Meedville, Pa.

The *Herald* says, Rev. Dr. Deems delivered an able sermon on Sunday at Cooper Institute to a large congregation.

A large delegation from several of the Southern States called upon the President on the 12th. Speeches were made which will appear to-morrow.

The number of men furnished by Pennsylvania during the war was 361,930.

The opinion is expressed that the President will in a short time, at least, before the meeting of Congress, proclaim nearly a general amnesty to the Southern States. Mississippi is expected to be in the lead.

The election returns in Maine, show a small vote. The Republican majority correspondingly large.

Auction Sale to-day by Messrs. Baker, Cowper & Co. See Advertisement.

COUNTY COURT was in session this week. Among other business, it was ordered by the Court that the county issues $2,500 in *Due Bills*, of the denomination of 10 cts., 25 cts., one dollar and five dollars,—to be receivable in payment of County taxes.

The bridge at this place was ordered to be rebuilt, and Commissioners appointed to carry out the order.—*Salem Press.*

Arrivals at the Yarborough House.

SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1865.

W D Wright, W G Hunt, E J Litz, C H Sofield, George M Derry, W T Dortch, H Potter, Jr, T H Atkinson, E F Britton, J C Mann, G T Flack, H E Scott, C E Bennett, R N Ellis, H Hemberry, A D Earp, K M Murchison, E Boulier, C Hamburg, G Marder, R G Harris, John Washington, E S Hardrick, T S Anthony, C P Murphy, T Tanner, J Bateman, J N Hoog, E R Clambe, M E Thompson, N McClees, H H Carpenter, Rev Mr Buxton, S J Hale, B F Stanton, T J Price.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

Corrected daily by JOHN. G. WILLIAMS & CO., Brokers and Dealers in Exchange.

BUYING RATES.

Gold $1 40; Silver 1 35.

Old N. C. Bonds 70 with all the coupons on since 1861. Detached coupons 35.

New York Exchange—par.

N. C. Bank Notes—Charlotte Miners & Planters, and Lexington 25. Bank of N. C., Cape Fear, Farmer's, Merchants and Roxboro 35. Wadesboro, Wilmington, and Commerce 20. Commercial, Greensboro' Mutual, 15. Washington, Fayetteville, Clarendon and Yanceyville, 12½ to 15.

Virginia and Southern notes 10 to 30.

Northern Bank notes 85 to 90.

Gold and Silver stiff at quotations.

RALEIGH MARKET.

Revised and corrected by JORDAN WOMBLE, Grocer and Commission Merchant for all kinds of Country Produce.

September 14, 1865.

FLOUR—family,	12 00	to	12 50
Extra Superfine,	11 00	to	11 50
Superfine,	10 50	to	11 00
CORN—per bushel,	80	to	1
BACON—per pound, dull,	25	to	00
LARD—per pound,	22	to	25
BUTTER—per pound,	30	to	35
CHICKENS—(Spring,)	25	to	30
EGGS—per dozen,	25	to	30
CHEESE—retail, per pound,			40
APPLES—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
PEACHES—dried, per bushel,	2 50	to	3
POTATOES—Irish, per bushel,	50	to	1
ONIONS—per bushel,	1 50	to	2
BEEF—on hoof, per pound,	8	to	10
retail,	12½	to	20
FRESH PORK—per pound, (retail)	15	to	20
MEAL—per bushel, (street price),			1
COFFEE—per pound (retail	45	to	50
SUGAR—Crushed, per pound.	35	to	40
White Coffee,	30	to	33½
Light-Brown,	25	to	30
Common Brown,			20
PEAS—red and white, per bushel,	70	to	75
FODDER—per cwt.	1	to	1 25
OATS—in sheaf,	75	to	1
HAY—newcrop, per cwt.,	50	to	75
TOBACCO—per pound, (manufactured),	20	to	50
COTTON—in bale, per cwt.,	30	to	32
COTTON YARN—per bunch,	2 50	to	3
BEESWAX—per pound,	20	to	25
RAGS—clean cotton, per pound,			2½
LAMB—per head,	2	to	2 50
retail, per pound,	12½	to	20
SALT—per bushel,	2	to	2 50
FLAXSEED—per bushel,	75	to	1 00
NAILS—per pound, by the keg,	10	to	12½
SYRUP—(retail) per gallon,			1 00
RICE—per pound,			20

Flour is scarce and in good demand.

TWENTY-FIVE MEMBERS OF THE Convention can be accommodated at the PLANTER'S HOTEL. Good rooms, attentive servants and good things to eat will be furnished.

Terms moderate. Patronage solicited.

WM T. BAIN,
Per A. J. PARHAM.

Raleigh, Sep. 12, 1865-3w.

FOR RENT,

FOR THE BALANCE OF THIS YEAR A COMmodious house suitable for one large, or two small families, and situated in a quiet and pleasant part of the City. Apply at

32-tf. F. F. PESCUD'S.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING ACCOUNTS AGAINST the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, will please present them to me *immediately.*

W. J. PALMER,
Principal.

30 1w.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PEACE INSTITUTE are requested to be present in person or by proxy, at a meeting to be held on important business, in the City of Raleigh on the 5th of October, 1865.

This notice is given to enable Stockholders at a distance to send in their proxies by the delegates to the State Convention.

T. McGEE, Treasurer, &c.

Raleigh, Sep. 10, 1865-29 eodtloct.

NOTICE.

THE North Carolina and Virginia Christian Conference will meet with the Church at Oak Level, on Wednesday, the 4th of October, 9 o'clock A. M.

WM. S. LONG, Sec'y.

Graham, Sep. 8, 1865-29-5t.

NOTICE.

PERSONS holding claims against the Insane Asylum, are earnestly requested to present them to the undersigned immediately.

ED. D. FISHER,
Physician and Superintendent.

Sep. 6, 1865-27 2w.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

SMITH & CO.'S

NO. 22 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Raleigh, N. C.

WE have just returned from New York with a fine assortment of Fall Goods, consisting of

SILKS, MERINOS
ALL WOOL, DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES, ALAPACAS,
PRINTS BLEACHED AND
UNBLEACHED DOMESTIC,
GOODS, JACONET MUSLIN
CAMBRICS, CORSET
JEANS, MARSEILLES,
IRISH LINEN, TABLE
CLOTHS, NAPKINS, LADIES AND MISSES COTTON HOSE, &c., &c., &c.

A FINE assortment of Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Cambric and Linen Handkerchiefs Collars and Cuffs, Velvet and Silk Ribbons, Bonnet and Belt Ribbons, Edgings, &c.

A FINE assortment of Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Shawls, &c.

A FINE assortment of choice Perfumes, Pomades, Toilet Soaps, Combs, Brushes, &c.

A Good assortment of Men's, Boys, and Children's Hats, Gentlemen's Cotton Hose, Handkerchiefs, Linen and Paper Collars, &c.

A Good assortment of Groceries kept constantly on hand.

All of the above, as well as many other articles not mentioned, will be sold cheap for cash.

Give us a call.

27-tf. WM. H. SMITH & CO.

WE are authorized to announce COL. WM. H. HARRISON, as a candidate for the State Convention.

Sep. 6, 1865-27 td.

WE ARE authorized to announce B. F. MOORE Esq., of Wake County, as a candidate for a seat in the State Convention.

September 4, 1865-25-td.

TO the Members of the Approaching Convention: I shall be a Candidate for the Principal Clerkship of the North Carolina State Convention, which is called to meet in Raleigh on the 2nd day of October next. Respectfully,

Aug. 18-td JAMES H. MOORE.

To the Members of the Approaching Convention:

The subscriber respectfully announces himself a candidate for the office of Assistant Doorkeeper to the approaching State Convention.

PEYTON P. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 30, 1865 td-pd.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS
FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE Fall Session of this new Institution will open on the 1st Wednesday in October next.

For particulars, see Circular, or address

REV. C. B. RIDDICK,
21. Kittrell's Springs, N. C.

LADY TEACHER WANTED:

A LADY thoroughly qualified to teach French and Music. Best references required. Apply at once to

C. B. RIDDICK.
Kittrell's Depot N. C.

Aug 24-10t.

SITUATION WANTED AS A TEACHER.

A YOUNG gentleman of education and experience as a Teacher, desires to be employed as a classical, English and French Teacher, either in an Academy or private school. The best of references will be given. Early application is desired. A letter addressed to the editor of the *Sentinel* will receive a prompt reply.

Raleigh, September 6, 1865-26-1w.

COOKE'S HOTEL

IS open, and those who are travelling and wish comfortable quarters and good eating, stop at Cooke's. My terms will be as moderate as possible for the times. You will always find conveyance at the depot to take you to either of the Hotels in this City; but be sure to inquire for Cooke's, where you will get *good lodging, good eating, min ral water* to drink, and a *pipe* to smoke if you wish it.

I will be prepared to accommodate 15 or 20 members of the approaching Convention.

GEO. T. COOKE.

September 1, 1865 27 tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

Wholesale.

BALL, BEALL & CO.,

106 MAIN ST., RICHMOND, VA.

THE special attention of Merchants is invited to our New and Complete assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all kinds, Styles and Varieties—Ladies, Misses, Childrens, Men's, Boy's and Youth's.

The Retail Trade will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Stock before going elsewhere to purchase.

Aug. 25-tf.

W. R. ANDREWS' COLUMN.

JUST RECEIVED,

50 BOXES CHEESE,
At W. R. ANDREWS'

30 KITS NEW MACKEREL,
At W. R. ANDREWS'.

400 LBS. SMOKED BEEF
At W. R. ANDREWS.'

1000 POUNDS CANVASSED HAMS—Sugar Cured
At W. R ANDREWS.'

1000 LBS. SIDE BACON,
At W. R. ANDREWS'.

15 BOXES SPERM CANDLES.

15 boxes Adamantine Candles,
200 pounds Smoked Beef Tongues,
300 pounds Fresh Butter,
MESS PORK,
MESS BEEF,
CIDER VINEGAR,
N. ORLEANS SYRUP.

Fresh Crackers of all Kinds!

RIO, JAVA AND
LAGUIRA COFFEES,
BLACK, IMPERIAL AND
YOUNG HYSON TEAS.

All Kinds of Fancy Groceries!

CROCKERY,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARES,
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

LIQUORS.

OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKEY,
STAR WHISKEY, OLD APPLE
BRANDY, OLD PORT WINE,
OLD MADERIA, OLD
SHERRY, OLD COGNAC BRANDY,
BLACKBERRY
BRANDY,
BLACKBERRY WINE PORTER ALE, CASTILIAN BITTERS, CHAMPAIGN WINES, WOLF'S AROMATIC SCHEIDAM KNAPPS, &c., &c., &., &c.

TOBACCOS.

CIGARS of different brands. OLD DURHAM OBA CO, by the drum and in bulk SOLACE, REVIVER, YELLOW BANK FINE CUT, CHEWING TOBACCO, SIGNET do., 5 years old

At W. R. ANDREWS'.

Sept mber 5, 1865-26-tf.

G. WHEELWRIGHT & CO.,

SHIPPING AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 118 WALL ST. NEW YORK

COTTON, TOBACCO, NAVAL STORES, &C., &C., received on consignment

A member of the house is now in Raleigh purchasing Cotton, all persons desiring to sell will do well to call on O. D. Cooke at the store of F. D & W. E. Clark, on the south side of Hargett St., next door East of Messrs. Williams & Haywood's Drug Store.

Sept. 12-31-tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

AT 44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH—

Double Barreled Guns,
Single Barreled Guns,
Gun Tubes, Gun Caps, Pistol Cartridges, Powder and Shot Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, and a few very fine Child's Carriages.

For sale low.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
31-tf. WITH HART & LEWIS.

FOR SALE.

1 N. C., STATE BOND, OLD 6 PER CENT FOR $1,000.
1 splendid Gold Watch,
1 fine Black Silk Dress.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Sept. 12 1865, 31-tf.

D. T. CARRAWAY,

WITH

HART & LEWIS,

44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Raleigh, N. C.

HAVE JUST received,

10 boxes Collins Axes,
150 setts Cups and Saucers,
300 " Plates,
50 dozen Tumblers,
20 barrels Sugar,
10 bags Coffee,
10 boxes Candles,
5 boxes Starch,
10 boxes Soap,
12 cases Concentrated Potash,
5 cases Concentrated Lye,
1200 pounds c'arified Copperas,
350 pounds Brimstone,
5 gross Matches,
Soda, Cream Tartar, Saleratus, Yeast Powders, Allspice, Pepper, Cinnamon, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves,
10 dozen Cotton Cards, No. 10,
1 dozen Wheel Heads,
Pots, Spiders, Ovens, Stew-pans, Tea Kettles, Waffle Irons, Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Buggy and Riding Whips, Curry-combs, Collars, Hames, Trace Chains, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Hoes, Hand Bells, Call Bells, [nice for parlor use] Cart and Wagon Boxes, Axles, Springs, Tire Iron, Plow Iron, Enamelled Cloth, Dash Leather, Lace and Buggy Trimmings, Carriage Bolts, &c.

50 Kegs Cut Nails. Also, made up and ready for delivery, 50 dozen Coffee Pots, of various sizes, 25 dozen Stamped Dippers.

Our stock will receive accessions from the North by every steamer arriving at Newbern.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to give us a call before doing so.

Sep. 6, 1865-28-2w.

DAILY SENTINEL.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1865.

NOTICE.

ON Tuesday, the 26th inst., I will offer at public Auction, at the residence of the late James S. Yarbrough, deceased, near Franklinton, on a credit of six months, the following property, to wit:

50 or 60 head of Hogs Cattle, Sheep, Farming Utensils, and 125 bushels of Wheat.

At the same time and place I will rent the plantation of the said deceased, for the ensuing year, if not disposed of privately before that day. The plantation is a very desirable one, with a first rate new and commodious Dwelling, and every necessary outhouse—all in good repair.

A. D. WILLIAMS, Executor.

Sep. 6, 1865 27-1w.

WANTED, BEESWAX & TALLOW.

WE WILL pay the highest price, either in cash or trade, for any quantity of Beeswax and Tallow. WM H SMITH & CO.

27-tf.

Hillsboro' N. C. Military Academy.

THE EIGHTH Academic Year of this Institution will begin on Monday, the 2nd of October, 1865.

Excepting the Military feature, the general plan of the Academy, discipline, course of study, &c, will be as heretofore.

TERMS: One hundred and five ($105) for the first three months of the term, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. This charge will cover all expense for board, fuel, lights, washing, tuition, use of text books and medical attendance. Each student must furnish clothing for a single bed. Circulars furnished on application to.

J. B. WHITE,
Superintendent H. M. A.
Late Sup't of S. C. Military Academy.

Sep 6, 1865-27 tw4w.

L. P. OLDS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HILLSBORO STREET,
Near the Exchange Hotel,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL attend all the Federal Courts in the State.

Special attention to business resulting from the war direct.

September 2nd, 1865 23-tf.

Pioneer Land Office.

L. P. OLDS & COMPANY.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.

G. E. OLDS, - - Manager.

SPECIAL AGENCIES.

Wilmington, Greensboro',
New Berne, Salisbury,
Goldsboro', Charlotte,

335 ATLANTIC ST., NEW YORK, AND 123 SOUTH ST. PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS IN ALL COUNTIES.

Our Agents all receive like Compensation, on all Sales through their Descriptive Lists or Applications.

BEGINNING immediately after the war collapsed, we continue to receive applications from Buyers and Sellers of REAL ESTATE, and invite a still more extended use of this cheap, convenient, liberal, and satisfactory

PLAN OF BUSINESS.

Parties can communicate through agents, or direct. Rules in the hands of all Agents.

Titles guaranteed according to our rules. (No. 14.)

FOR SALE.

Cotton, Tobacco, Turpentine, Corn, Mining and other Lands, Mills, Town Property, &c., &c.

All anquiries promptly answered with Maps, Diagrams and Sketches, if required.

Having reliable and active Agents in every County for the sale, purchase and leasing of Real Estate through them, this office is enabled, in addition to our regular Land Business, to collect all claims sent to it with the greatest possible dispatch.

September 2nd, 1865-23-tf.

NOTICE.

Buying, Selling and Leasing Real Estate.

ALL Persons wishing to buy, sell, or Lease Real Estate, are invited to call upon the subscriber at his Hotel, on the corner of Wilmington and Davie streets, Raleigh, N. C., who promises to give their business his prompt attention, and spare no pains that will enable him to give entire satisfaction.

Being so well known to the citizens of Raleigh and Wake County, the undersigned hopes they will not hesitate to put their business in his hands.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Agent for Wake Co. of the Pioneer Land Office.

sep 2, 1865 24 tf.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE subscribers, having bought out the ICE BUSINESS of Mr. Aaron Gage in this place, beg leave to inform the citizens of Goldsboro, Raleigh, and the towns generally on the N. C. Rail Road, that we are prepared to furnish families or merchants any quantity of

BOSTON ICE

at the shortest notice from 100 pounds to a ton of more.

Orders are solicited by mail or otherwise, and promptly attended to. We sell at the market rates. Families supplied with 100 pounds packed and delivered at the Depot in this place for $3.

S. A. DAVIS,
D. N. KILBURN.

Newbern, N. C., Aug 26, 1865-21-2w pd.

HUGHES & DILL,

COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,
NEW BERNE, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores and Tobacco, will have our prompt attention.

Agents for Murray's line of Steamships to New York, and sailing vessels for Baltimore and Philadelphia.

T. J. HOOKER, Newbern.
G. W. DILL, Morehead City. au 8 2m

A. E. HALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
22 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and other produce solicited.

REFER to Rev. W. E. PELL, Raleigh.

Wilmington, July 13, 1865. 24—2m pd.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY

W. W. HOLDEN,

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.
The county of Alexander will choose one member.
The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.
The county of Anson will choose two members.
The county of Beaufort will choose two members.
The county of Bertie will choose two members.
The county of Bladen will choose one member.
The county of Brunswick will choose one member.
The county of Buncombe will choose one member.
The county of Burke will choose one member.
The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.
The county of Caldwell will choose one member.
The county of Camden will choose one member.
The county of Carteret will choose one member.
The county of Caswell will choose two members.
The county of Catawba will choose one member.
The county of Chatham will choose three members.
The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.
The county of Chowan will choose one member.
The county of Cleveland will choose two members.
The county of Columbus will choose one member.
The county of Craven will choose two members.
The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.
The county of Currituck will choose one member.
The county of Davidson will choose two members.
The county of Davie will choose one member.
The county of Duplin will choose two members.
The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.
The county of Forsyth will choose two members.
The county of Franklin will choose one member.
The county of Gaston will choose one member.
The county of Gates will choose one member.
The county of Granville will choose three members.
The county of Greene will choose one member.
The county of Guilford will choose three members.
The county of Halifax will choose two members.
The county of Haywood will choose one member.
The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.
The county of Hertford will choose one member.
The county of Hyde will choose one member.
The county of Iredell will choose two members.
The county of Jackson will choose one member.
The county of Johnson will choose two members.
The county of Jones will choose one member.
The county of Lenoir will choose one member.
The county of Lincoln will choose one member.
The county of Macon will choose one member.
The county of Madison will choose one member.
The county of Martin will choose one member.
The county of McDowell will choose one member.
The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.
The county of Montgomery will choose one member.
The county of Moore will choose one member.
The county of Nash will choose one member.
The county of New Hanover will choose two members.
The county of Northampton will choose two members.
The county of Onslow will choose one member.
The county of Orange will choose two members.
The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.
The county of Perquimans will choose one member.
The county of Person will choose one member.
The county of Pitt will choose two members.
The county of Randolph will choose two members.
The county of Richmond will choose one member.
The county of Robeson will choose two members.
The county of Rockingham will choose two members.
The county of Rowan will choose two members.
The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.
The county of Sampson will choose two members.
The county of Stanly will choose one member.
The county of Stokes will choose one member.
The county of Surry will choose one member.
The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.
The county of Union will choose one member.
The county of Wake will choose three members.
The county of Warren will choose two members.
The county of Washington will choose one member.
The county of Watauga will choose one member.
The county of Wayne will choose two members.
The county of Wilkes will choose two members.
The county of Yadkin will choose one member.
The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective Counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North-Carolina. The elections for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52, Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office.

Justices of the Peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Oath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for a pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective Counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of the State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective Counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eight—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hereafter kept and maintained the same inviolate: *Provided*, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States."

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents, or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly, to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office; and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the ninetieth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

W. J. BAKER, P. COWPER, W. H. JOHN.

BAKER COWPER & CO.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION
Merchants
And Attor's at Law.—Brokers and Collectors Generally.

Aug. 22-3t.

SHOE THREAD, Spun Cotton, Chloriform, and a Shot Gun.

BAKER, COWPER & Co.

Sep. 8, 1865-28-tf.

WHITFIELD'S REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Cures Rheumatism certain—a pleasant tonic for the feeble and nervous

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Sep 8, 1865 28-1w.

FOR SALE.

SHEET Tin, Tobacco, Leather, and Starch.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Aug. 22-3t.

House and Lot in Raleigh for Sale.

HALF ACRE LOT WITH A VERY NEAT House on it, four rooms down stairs, and two up stairs. Good garden spot attached. Situated in the North western part of the City.

30-tf. BAKER, COWPER & CO

For Sale.

A VERY GOOD RIDING SADDLE, AND two very good side saddles. Also a lot of good Bar Soap which can be sold very low by the box.

30-tf. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

BANK NOTES FOR SALE.

$10,000 ON THE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, Bank of Cape Fear, Bank of Charlotte, and Farmer's Bank.

Gold coin for sale also.

30 tf. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

FINE FURNITURE FOR SALE.

A LOT OF VERY FINE FURNITURE CONsisting of Bedsteads, Sofas, Chairs, fine Tables, Sideboard, fine Crockery and Glass Ware, Beds, Mattrasses, fine Carpets, &c., &c. Also a very fine rosewood Piano.

30-tf. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Cotton Bagging, Sugar, Coffee, &, &c, For Sale.

A LOT of nice Sugar, Coffee, No. 1 Mackerel, Cotton Bagging, Iron, Adamantine Candles, Wine Glasses, Curry Combs and Sole Leather.

BAKER COWPER & CO.

August 28, 1865. 1m

FOR SALE.

A LOT of No. 1 Bacon Hams, Middlings and Shoulders.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Raleigh, Aug. 20, 1865. 3t

S. D. WALLACE. J. B. SOUTHERLAND.

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office over A. E. Hall's Store.
No. 22 NORTH WATER ST.,
Wilmington, N. C.

WILL give prompt personal attention to all Consignments of

NAVAL STORES, COTTON, SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, PROVISIONS, &C., &C., EITHER FOR SALE OR SHIPMENT.

—ALSO.—

TO FORWARDING MERCHANDISE, &c.

Sep. 6, 1865-26-tf.

To Contractors and Bridge Builders.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO.,
Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 2nd, 1865.

PLANS and Proposals for building a Bridge over Cedar Creek, on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received at this office until the 18th day of September, 1865.

Bridge Builders may submit plans for a wooden bridge constructed on the "Howe Truss plan," also plans for a stone culvert. Each plan must be accompanied by proposals. The Company reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

The Contractor to do all the work and furnish all the material. The transportation of the material will be at the cost of the Company when the same has to be carried by Railroads and Steamboats.

R. W. LASSITER,
President Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.

25-tsep18.

☞ Progress, Salisbury Banner, Greensboro' Patriot, Charlotte Democrat, Petersburg Index and Norfolk Day Book copy until 18th day of September and send bills to daily "Standard."

NOTICE.

ON Thursday night, 4th May last, I was robbed of thirty N. C. State bonds of $1,000 each, by three or more persons, one of whom was a black man and two were white. Ten numbered from one to ten inclusive and were payable on 1st July 1864. (Of these No. 6 has been recovered) Ten from 1837 to 1847 inclusive, payable 1st July 1865. Ten from 610 to 619 inclusive, dated 1st January 1860, and issued under an "*Act authorizing the public Treasurer to sell the bonds of the State for certain purposes*" ratified 16th February 1859, chapter 43. Said bonds were payable to Seth Jones or bearer; but were registered, and therefore, not transferable by delivery: *see act of* 1856 *chapter* 16. A law Coupon only were attached to the first twenty. I was robbed also of two certificates of Bank Stock: one of Bank of North Carolina for 200 shares, No. 58. The other of the Bank of Cape Fear for 201 shares.

I will give a reward of $500 for recovery of said Bonds, or a proportional sum for any one or more of them.

SETH JONES.

Wake Co., N. C., Aug. 25-1aw6w [m]

CASTINGS.

TO accommodate the public the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company will make CASTINGS of any kind when the Patterns are furnished at their shops.

ALBERT JOHNSON,
Gen'l Sup't.

Aug. 23 tf.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
WITH
HART & LEWIS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

TIN, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods generally. Cooking Stoves, Kerosene Oil, Lamps and Wicks. Also a select stock of Family Groceries.

No. 44, FAYETTEV[illegible] STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

au 8 3m